Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

service or industrial purposes in such a manner as to render them inaccessible for drinking purposes.

(5) That all such systems of industrial supplies subject to pollution, used for fire service or industrial purposes, be entirely severed from the public water supply system of the city or be connected with it only through satisfactorily installed systems of double check valves.

TABLE 3.—*Results of water analyses.*

Source of sample.	Date of collection.	Bacteriological.			
		Bacteria per cc. gelatin 20° 48 hours.	B. Coli type, += Present, —= Absent.		
			10 cc.	1 cc.	$\frac{1}{10}$ cc.
Tap, pump station	June 12, 1919	[a]3,300	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	1+, 2—
Tap, Fries' Drug Store	July 21, 1919	8,000	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	1+, 2—
Tap, Burtch's Drug Store	do	3,000	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	3+, 0—
Tap, pump station	do	4,200	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Tap, city hall	Aug. 8, 1919[1]	[a]16,500, P	3+, 0=, P	3+, 0=, P	3+, 0—
Raw water intake	Aug. 29, 1919	[b]150,000	3+, 0—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Chlorinated water, pump station	do	[b]400,000	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Do	Sept. 18, 1919	112,000	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Raw water, intake well	Oct. 10, 1919	280,000	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	3+, 0—
Chlorinated water, 44 p. p. m	do	0	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Chlorinated water, 48 p. p. m	do	4	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Chlorinated water, city hall	do	350	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Raw water, suction well	Oct. 13, 1919	[b]1,900	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	1+, 2—
Chlorinated water, pump station	do	[b]35	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Niagara River, intake pier	do	[b]37,000	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	1+, 2—
Raw water, intake well	Nov. 1, 1919	[c]51,000	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	1+, 2—
Chlorinated water, pump station	do	[c]7	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Raw water, intake well	Nov. 20, 1919	[a]21,000	2+, 1—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Chlorinated water, pump station	do	[a]1	0+, 3—	0+, 3—	0+, 3—
Johnson well	Sept. 18, 1919	1,100	3+, 0—	3+, 0—	0+, 3—

[1] Chlorination plant installed Aug. 11, 1919.
P = Presumptive test for *B. coli.*
[a] 4 days in transit.
[b] 3 days in transit.
[c] 2 days in transit.

CLEANSING THE SKIN IN VACCINATIONS.

A CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF ALCOHOL CONTAINING PHENOL.

It has come to the attention of the Public Health Service that denatured ethyl alcohol containing phenol has been used for the purpose of cleansing the skin at the site of vaccination against smallpox. The Bureau believes that such procedure would materially decrease the likelihood of securing successful "takes" from vaccine, and suggests that cleansing the skin with soap and water is preferable, but if another agent is desired ether may be used.